

Department of Pathology  
Azra Naheed Medical College  
TEST (RESPIRATION)  
MBBS 4<sup>th</sup> Year SEQ

Time Allowed: 40 min

Total Marks: 25

(i) Lungs are heavy, boggy, red  
(ii) Consolidation of large portion of lobe.

Q-1

- A. Define and classify the PNEUMONIA. 02
- B. Give etiology, gross and microscopic features of lobar pneumonia 03

Q-2

A lady of 55 years is suffering with dyspnea, hemoptysis and weight loss. And bronchoscopic biopsy reveals lung cancer.

- A. Classify lung tumors 02
- B. Describe the gross and microscopic features of small cell carcinoma of lung 02
- C. Name paraneoplastic syndromes associated with lung cancer. 1

Q-3

A man of 35 years low socioeconomic status, living in crowded population. He is suffering with productive cough, weight loss, low grade fever with nights sweats. Tuberculosis.

- A. What is most likely diagnosis. 01 by
- B. What is Ghons complex (TB often in mid to lower zones) 02
- C. What is Miliary tuberculosis 02

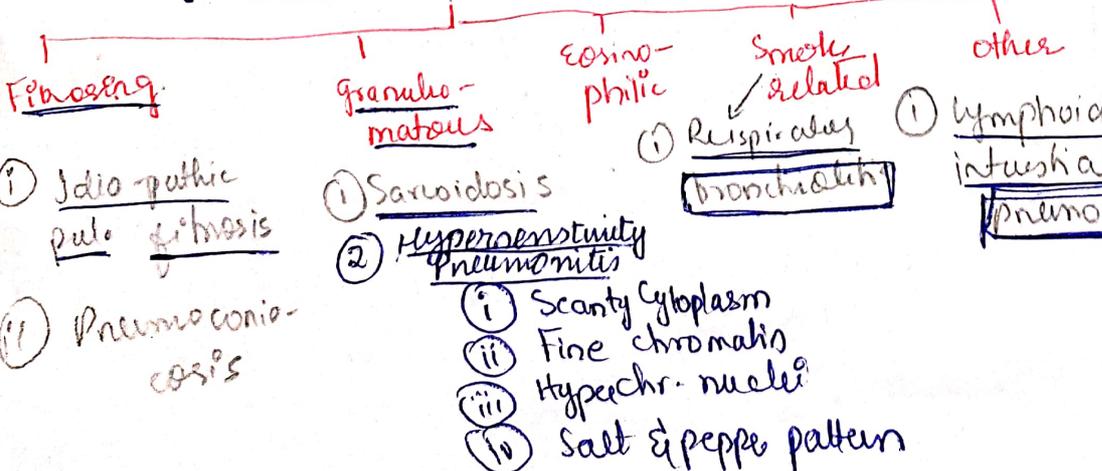
Q-4

- A. What are different chronic interstitial lung diseases multiple nodules 02
- B. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of Coal Worker pneumoconiosis 03

Q-5

- A. Define the EMPHYSEMA and list its types. 02
- B. Give the pathogenesis of emphysema 03

**Chronic Interstitial Lung Disease**



- (i) Vasc. engorg.
- (ii) Exudate of red cells
- (iii) Disin. of red cells
- (iv) Exudate is broken down by emy dig.

**Anthraxosis**  
when Carbon pig. is inhaled  
It is engulfed by alveolar macrophages which then accumulate in CT along lymphatics leading to pul. dysfunction or progressive massive fibrosis.

Lung tumors  
↓  
quano cell carcinoma  
small cell CA  
large cell CA

Primary lesion

emphysema is the con. which is charac. by the irremediable enlarg. of alveoli

cluster of terminal bronchioles without any sig. fibro. obvious fibrosis

(i) Pale gray  
(ii) Central location  
EM → chromogranin  
Synaptomyelin

Coal mauls  
Coal